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THE ALBERTA STORY

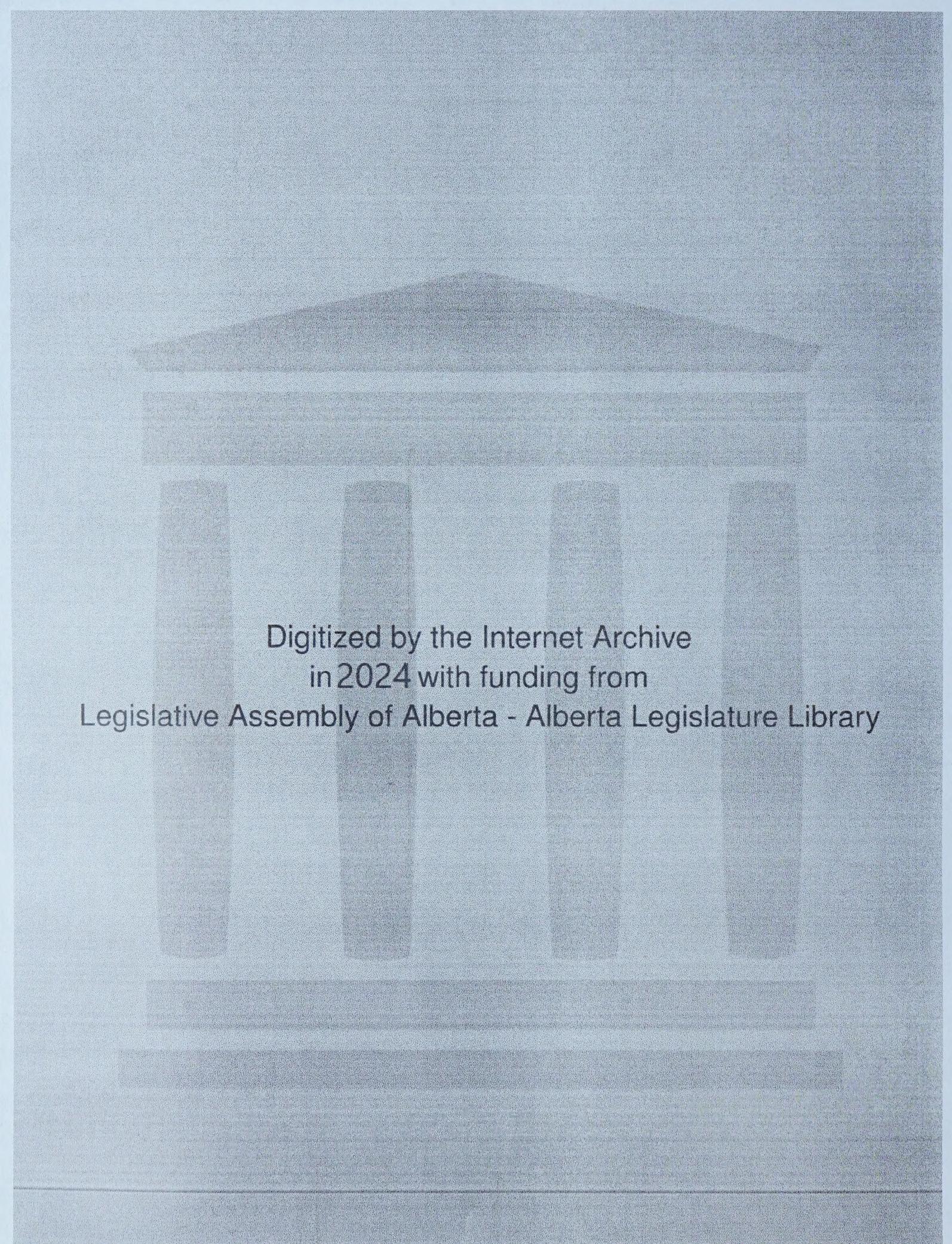
ALBERTA LEGISLATURE LIBRARY



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AN AUTHENTIC REPORT
ON ALBERTA'S PROGRESS
1935 - 1952



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Excerpt from the Budget Address

THE HON. ERNEST C. MANNING,
Premier and Provincial Treasurer,
Government of Alberta,
March 7, 1952.

"The Alberta Government has endeavored to maintain a sensible and equitable balance, not only between revenue and expenditures but between social services necessary for the welfare of our people today and capital expenditures essential to the continued progress and development of our Province as a whole.

"Some, who are out of step with the outstanding progress Alberta already has made, will criticize as excessive various expenditures, particularly in the field of improved social services, for which this budget makes provision. Others, who seek to make our present abnormal revenues particularly from oil development an argument for excessive and irresponsible Government spending, will contend that it does not go far enough.

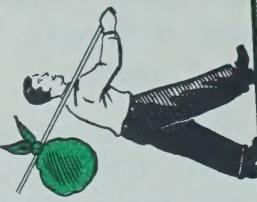
"It should be recognized that such arguments are advanced primarily by those whose information is not sufficiently complete to enable them to reach a sound conclusion or by those who seek to exploit the present buoyancy of provincial revenues in the interests of some particular pressure group or to gain some supposed partisan political advantage.

"The Government's position is clear and definite. With due regard, at all times, for the welfare of the people as a whole, we propose to expand the annual budgetary provisions progressively and in keeping with the economic development of the Province.

"On the other hand, the Government does not intend to be influenced or stampeded into irresponsible commitments involving fixed annual expenditures beyond the financial ability of our people to meet within the restrictive framework of the present national monetary system."

Provincial Debt

\$ 2.7 MILLION



\$ 98 MILLION



\$ 167 MILLION



1952

NET DEBT

1952

TOTAL DEBT

1935
TOTAL DEBT

*The load is lighter and the
incline levelling off.*

SWEEEPING DEBT REDUCTIONS

The Alberta Government is rapidly reducing the DEBT, and restoring the full CREDIT of the PROVINCE.

Total Debt as at Mar. 31, 1936	-----	\$167,027,144
Total Debt as at Dec. 31, 1951	-----	98,258,538
Reduction	-----	\$ 68,768,606

Alberta's total funded debt as at Dec. 31, 1951	Cash reserves held to the Credit of the Province, Dec. 31, 1951.
\$97,742,488	\$71,611,850
Balance	
\$26,130,638	

Alberta is within sight of being the only DEBT-FREE PROVINCE in the whole of Canada.

	Net Funded Debt and Guarantees	Unfunded Debt	Total
1936			
March 31	\$148,613,000	\$18,414,000	\$167,027,000
1951			
Dec. 31	\$ 97,746,488	\$ 512,050	\$ 98,258,538

The remaining debt is refunded on terms that saved the taxpayers \$24 millions and provides for total retirement in 22 years. The average interest rate on the remaining debt is 2.82% — **the lowest of any province in Canada.**

Provision has been made to pay off the remainder of the debt any time it is in the best interest of the Province to do so.

1935 — 51% of the Net Revenue required for INTEREST ALONE.

1951 — 5% of Net Revenue will retire debt, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, in 22 years.

ALBERTA AGRICULTURE LEADS

Agriculture is the primary industry of this province and provides a sound basis for all other industry.

It is the purpose of the Alberta Government to continue or expand its assistance policies so as to stabilize agriculture and provide a firm foundation for all secondary industry.

LIVESTOCK POLICIES

IMPROVED	As at 1937	1948-50	Total 1951
Purebred bulls distributed -----	232	1,790	5,530
Purebred boars -----	Nil	422	2,614
Purebred sows -----	Nil	49	180
Joint sow distribution policy -----	Nil	118	5,753
Purebred sheep -----	Nil	74	519

IMPROVED

Dairy Heifer Calf Policy :

To provide good dairy calves for members of Junior Dairy Calf Clubs :	1935	1942-1950	Total 1951
No. of calves supplied -----	Nil	1,201	1,248
Artificial Insemination : To enable best bulls to provide service over wide areas .	1935	1944-50	Total 1951
Total number of cows bred -----	Nil	7,658	8,094

IMPROVED

Feeder Associations' Guarantee Act :

Inaugurated 1938.

Permits farmers or feeders to organize to obtain credit for the purchase and feeding of livestock under supervision.

Following are the results obtained since inauguration :

Total credit used -----	\$12,300,000
Total cattle fed -----	136,000
Total sheep fed -----	405,000

NEW

VETERINARY SERVICES BRANCH

This branch was established in 1940 and reorganized in 1947. With increased appreciation of the service by the livestock industry to reduce disease losses, a new \$100,000 laboratory was opened in 1949.

The activities include disease diagnosis, investigations, supervision of the health of Government herds, initiating T.B.-Restricted Areas, Brucellosis-Restricted Areas, an educational program to control T.B. in hogs and poultry, lectures at the University of Alberta and Schools of Agriculture, supervision of a mastitis control program, and operation of the Distemper Vaccine Assistance Plan, etc.

	1940	1941-1950	1951
Specimens examined-----	809	7,169	9,983
Blood tests-----	0	28,887	24,141
Calves vaccinated-----	0	46,300	76,348
T.B.-Restricted Areas-----	4	16	23
Brucellosis-Restricted Areas-----	0	2	7

Annual value of the services to livestock industry, \$2,000,000

FIELD CROP PROGRAM

Encouragement Policies

IMPROVED

Policies are designed to encourage balanced farming, and better cropping practices. This will aid in stabilizing farm income and conserving the soil.

1. Farmers are encouraged to use forage crops in a balanced system of farming.

Forage seed sales to Alberta farmers :

1947 -----	636,680 lbs.
1950 -----	1,620,000 lbs.
1951 -----	2,508,000 lbs.

Tree Planting Program



1951

1,662,238



1935

Nil

Objective-100,000,000 trees in 25
years. A part of a huge conservation
program for ALL our natural resources.

2. Forage seed production is encouraged in areas to which it is suited.

Production of forage seed:

1947	-----	16,700,000 lbs.
1950	-----	27,600,000 lbs.
1951	-----	19,300,000 lbs.

3. The use of better seed is encouraged. In doing this, the Department often works through Agricultural Service Boards in Municipalities. Examples of this are:

NEW

(a) The government makes a grant of one-third the cost of a seed-cleaning plant. Five plants are in operation and another is under construction.

(b) **Seed Drill Surveys** — Approximately 3,500 samples taken from farmers' seed drills in 3 years. Information obtained by analysis and grading of these samples has proved effective in promoting better seed.

NEW

4. **Tree planting program** — for the protection of farmsteads and roads, soil conservation, encouragement of wild life, and beautification of the whole countryside.

Objective — 100 million trees in 25 years.

EXTENSION SERVICE

District Agriculturists—

Number in 1935	-----	9
Number in 1951	-----	42

District Home Economists—

Number in 1935	-----	Nil
Number in 1951	-----	14

Specialists — available for service in their respective fields — nutrition, home designing and remodelling, agricultural engineering.

NEW

ASSISTANCE IN IRRIGATION

The essential survey work is being undertaken on newly developed irrigated lands on the St. Mary River Development including location of ditches, cuts, fills, elevations for land levelling and mapping of each quarter section. Supervision is provided for land levelling operations and assistance is given farming programs on these lands.

In 1952 the Province will spend approximately \$3,750,000 on distribution canals, purchase of materials and arrangements for colonization. This project will ultimately provide irrigation for 380,000 acres of semi-arid land.

\$35,000 worth of land levelling equipment has been supplied to the St. Mary River Development to level newly developed irrigated lands for the farmer at cost.

NEW

Master Farm Family Program — to honor those who have set an example in "good farming, right living and clear thinking."

NEW

Agricultural Hall of Fame — to honor those who have made outstanding contributions to the welfare of the agricultural industry in the province.

NEW and IMPROVED

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION OF RURAL YOUNG PEOPLE

Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics have operated at Olds and Vermilion since 1913. A new School of Agriculture and Home Economics built at Fairview began operation in 1951.

Junior Clubs	1935	1951
Number of Farm Clubs -----	*196	269
Number of Home Clubs -----	0	157

* Total all clubs in 1935.

DAIRY INDUSTRY SERVICES

IMPROVED

1. Supervision of the production, manufacture and processing of quality dairy products.
2. Dairy Laboratory Services — Chemical and Bacteriological analysis of dairy products to improve quality and eliminate defects causing economic loss.
3. Cow Testing and Herd Improvement to increase average production per cow.
4. Dairy Cost and Farm Management Services to determine cost of milk production and direct attention to more economic methods of production.
5. Diploma Courses in Dairying for training plant personnel.
6. Encouraging and assisting the establishment of Milk Pasteurizing plants in rural areas to assure a safe milk supply.
7. Statistical service to industry on production and stocks of dairy products.

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER INDUSTRY

IMPROVED

	1944	1950	1951
No. of plants operating -----	33	141	146
No. of Lockers -----	8,966	48,647	50,316

Inspection and instruction of all Frozen Food Locker Plants.

NEW

Short Courses for training locker plant personnel.

POULTRY INDUSTRY

IMPROVED

Demonstration and breeding plant maintained by department.

Licensing and bonding of dealers.

Meetings, field days conducted throughout the Province.

Culling, blood testing and supervision of all flocks supplying eggs to hatcheries.

SPECIAL BEEKEEPING SERVICES

IMPROVED	1935	1951
No. of Beekeepers -----	1,000	2,720
Honey Production (pounds) -----	1,850,000	4,500,000

Farm Labour Policy

IMPROVED

This program assists in the recruitment, movement and placement of farm workers throughout the province.

PROGRESSIVE LABOUR LEGISLATION

In 1936, the Alberta Government passed the first general Wage Order in Canada. Basic wages were set and minimum rates set for overtime work.

It is the aim of the Provincial Government to provide favourable working conditions for all, and additional legislation has been passed to provide :—

Reasonable Hours of Work.

Minimum Wages.

Labour Welfare :—

Safe working conditions — safeguarding of health, and Holidays with pay.

Industrial Standards.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Labour Relations Branch has been particularly active and successful. For example, in 1951 the Board of Industrial Relations granted 154 Certificates to Union groups, provided Conciliation services in 118 disputes, and were so successful that only in 10 of these cases were Arbitration Boards required.

IN 1951, THERE WERE NO LEGAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS IN ALBERTA AND THEREFORE NO DAYS LOST AS A RESULT OF LEGAL STRIKES.

Regular inspection of industry and working conditions is carried on throughout the Province.

The Industrial Wages Security Act.

The lumbering and coal mining industries come under this act. This guarantees an employee one month's wages if the employer is unable to meet his pay roll.

The Factories Act.

This act aims at ensuring the safety and health of persons working in factories, grain elevators, oil fields, etc.

The Welding Act.

Designed to prevent injury and fires. Also to raise the standards of workmanship.

The Apprenticeship Act.

Twelve major trades come within this act. Total number of apprentices registered — 2,328. Nearly 500 trainees complete their training each year.

The Tradesmen's Qualification Act.

Protects qualified tradesmen and also the public.

The Licensing of Trade and Businesses Act.

To maintain regulatory control to ensure ethical standards and satisfactory service to the public. Most businesses now operate under permanent license instead of the yearly renewal procedure.

The Electrical Protection Act.

To ensure safe installation — Inspections of wiring and installations have increased tenfold since 1945. This is partly due to industrial development and also to the Rural Electrification program.

Rural Electrification

1951



1941



500
Farms
Electrified

13,740
Farms Electrified

Rural Electrification

By the end of 1951 — 180 Rural Electrification Co-operative Associations had been formed under the Act.

	1941	1949	1951
No. of Alberta farms served	500	6,100	13,740

Under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Guarantee Act the Province has guaranteed loans totalling **\$3,352,800** to assist in the installation of these rural power lines.

A further **Half-a-Million** dollars has been provided for this purpose in the 1952 Budget.

Marketing Legislation

The Policy of the Provincial Marketing Board is based upon the following principles :—

1. To increase industrial development in Alberta by encouraging Industrial Enterprises so as to provide Alberta citizens with the fullest opportunity to develop and use Alberta's resources.
2. To assist in the distribution of the products of Alberta farms and industries and make the people of Alberta familiar with the merits of Alberta-made Goods.

In addition to numerous other activities, the Board also has assisted in the rehabilitation of returned veterans and others by making demolition materials available at greatly reduced prices for home and business buildings.

Co-operatives in Alberta

1935  51
Co-operatives

1952



461
Co-operatives

Government Purchasing Agency

Its chief function is to save the tax-payers money by the judicious buying of supplies required in various government operations.

Year	Purchases
1941-45	\$ 3,347,916
1946	8,118,426
1947	14,848,771
1948	19,451,605
1949	19,603,273
1950	28,311,897
1951 to Dec. 31	35,718,792

Co-operatives Assisted

The Co-operative Associations Act provides for the setting up and registration of any and all Co-operative Associations.

The Co-operative Marketing Associations Guarantee Act provides the means whereby the Provincial Government may guarantee loans to various Co-operatives in the extension of their activities. The growth of these Co-operatives has been steady.

Co-operatives in Operation.

	1935	1951
Consumer Co-ops	29	122
Dairy, Poultry Products	6	18
Livestock Marketing, Feeders	15	69
Seed and Grain	1	15
Building Associations	0	3
Electrical	0	180
Sundry	0	54
	51	461

THEIR RECORD

	1937	1951
Business turnover -----	\$ 8,330,107	\$ 221,670,439
Assets -----	2,282,263	55,747,415
Net Worth -----	1,270,616	33,104,406
Membership -----	29,265	285,006

Credit Unions

Assistance is given by the Branch to enable Associations to proceed to incorporation and registration. Examiners visit all Credit Unions periodically to examine books and records and to give advice when necessary.

	Up to 1944	1951
Unions chartered -----	151	239
Number of Members -----	12,365	28,602
Loans Outstanding -----	\$ 414,471	\$ 4,098,373
Cash and Investments -----	233,734	712,013
Total Assets -----	650,434	5,033,597
Loans since inception -----	1,785,469	20,611,817

Public Health Services

TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION

Provision made for free diagnosis and treatment, including medical and sanitorium care for all residents.

Complete cost — \$1,500,000 — of this service is paid by the Province.

Work of Mobile Clinics

The Department of Health pays the full cost of operating two travelling X-ray units, donated by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association.

	Number X-rayed
1943	
9,926	1951
	700,000

Hospital Accommodation Increased

The new Aberhart Memorial Sanitorium at Edmonton contains three hundred beds.

Poliomyelitis Services

In 1938, Alberta became the first province to provide free medical, surgical and hospital care for all those suffering paralysis from this disease.

Rehabilitation assistance is provided to those suffering physical defects on discharge from hospital.

Cancer

1940. The Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act, providing for free diagnostic services to all residents suspected of having cancer, and treatment service for those diagnosed as cancer.

Three diagnostic clinics at — Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge.

Number of Patients Examined, 1950

	New	Follow-up	Total
Totals -----	5,269	5,037	10,306

Free Maternity Hospitalization

Commencing 1944, Standard Ward service is provided free up to 12 days for all maternity cases who are residents of the Province. 96% of Alberta's maternity cases are handled in hospitals.

1952-53 ----- \$1,200,500

NEW

The government this year established the payment of a \$40 cash grant to those mothers making arrangements for the birth of a child other than in hospital.

Public Health



1936
\$1,512,908.



1952-53
\$12,467,880.

Other Hospitalization

Pensioner Groups

Old age and blind pensioners, recipients of mothers' allowance and their dependents are entitled to standard ward hospital care, plus extras when needed.

General Public

A form of **hospital insurance** is available to any municipality which enters into an agreement with a hospital to provide standard ward service.

The patient pays one dollar per day. The balance of the cost is divided equally between the Province and the municipality. Agreements make this service available to 72% of the people in Alberta.

Per diem Grant

In addition, the Province pays to the hospital 70 cents for each day of service rendered to any Alberta residents.

These grants amount to :

	1952-53
Maternity Hospitalization	\$1,200,500
Pensioner Groups	1,452,000
Per diem Grant	1,102,000
\$1 per day program	1,504,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,258,500

Hospital Construction Grant

A grant is made to aid in the construction of new hospitals or additions on the basis of \$1,000 per bed from the Province and \$1,000 per bed from the Federal Government.

Since April 1, 1948, when this grant was started, the Province has guaranteed \$1,913,500 for the provision of 1,918 beds.

Medical Services for Pensioners

Pensioner groups are provided with necessary hospital, medical, dental and optical care.

Paid by Province

	Medical	Dental	Eyes
1950-51	\$338,438	\$80,296	\$30,535
1951-52	\$359,930	\$85,712	\$45,827

Nursing Services

Because of changes in Municipal boundaries it has been necessary to alter the name and modify the activities of this group. Formerly known as district nurses, they are now called municipal nurses. The service includes a preventive program as well as an emergency treatment service. The cost of operating the service is divided between the Province and the municipality on a 60 - 40 basis.

	1935	1951
Number of Municipal Nurses	15	35

These nurses serve in isolated communities.

SERVICES PROVIDED :

Pre-natal and post-natal care.

Inoculation program.

School health inspection.

Regular baby Clinics.

Communicable disease control.

Emergency treatment service.

1950-51
Provincial share of this program .. \$117,231

Rural Health Units

The Health Unit Act, 1951, reorganized the services available. The Province pays 60% of the operating costs and the Municipalities 40%. The service rendered is a complete preventive program.

	1935	1951
Number of Health Units -----	2	15
Population served -----	35,000	300,113

Mental Health

The Province provides care for those suffering from mental disease at one dollar per day and for mental defectives at 50 cents per day.

Total cost to Province, 1950-51 -----	\$2,143,943
1935	1951
Bed capacity, all institutions	2,141 3,762

On the preventive side two Guidance Clinics operate — Calgary and Edmonton. They visit all major centres in the Province. The services include investigation of mental defectives, children retarded in school, assistance to courts, investigation of mental disease cases, etc.

Public Health Entomology

Began in 1944, being the first such service in Canada. Established for the purpose of controlling diseases that are spread by insects. These include Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, plague, encephalitis — both in animals and man — and tularemia.

Health Education

The Department of Public Health assists this education through schools, health units, professional groups, women's organizations, etc. The service is rendered through books, pamphlets, news releases, lectures, moving pictures, radio talks and exhibits.

Communicable Disease Control

The direct control is in the hands of the Health Units. The Province aids by supplying serum and inoculating material. It is also responsible by direct control in Improvement Districts. Serum costs : 1950-51 — \$48,319.

Sanitary Engineering

A rapidly expanding service. General supervision over sanitation, with special responsibilities re water systems, sewage disposal, pasteurizing plants and tourist camps.

Public Health Laboratories

A Provincial Laboratory is maintained in Edmonton and a branch in Calgary. Free service is provided to the public through doctors, hospitals and health units.

Cerebral Palsy Clinic

Clinic opened in Edmonton in 1950 and in Calgary in 1951. This provides free treatment for Cerebral Palsy cases.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

1949. Arthritis clinics established in Edmonton and Calgary. Free treatment including 90 days hospitalization is provided for all cases under 25 years of age.

Cases referred to clinic	-----	311
Cost to Province, 1950-51	-----	\$36,100

PUBLIC WELFARE

AID TO AGED, BLIND, WIDOWS AND MOTHERS.

OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE:

Old Age Security:

Pension : \$40 a month paid by the Government of Canada.

Supplementary Allowance:

Allowance of \$10 per month plus hospital and medical services paid to all persons who were in receipt of an Old Age or Blind Pension prior to Jan. 1, 1952. Up to \$10 a month with a Means Test available to persons who have resided in Alberta for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to the date they were awarded Old Age Security. Costs of Supplementary Allowance, hospital and medical services is paid wholly by the Alberta Government.

Cost to Province of special supplementary allowance to all eligible pensioners in all groups
—1951-52 ----- \$3,000,000

65 TO 69 YEARS OF AGE:

Old Age Assistance:

Assistance : Up to \$40 a month provided on a 50-50 basis in agreement with the Government of Canada and the Alberta Government. Full cost of administration is borne by the Province.

Hospital and medical services are paid entirely by the Alberta Government.

Cost to Province — 1951-52 ----- \$5,000,000

Public Welfare



1936
\$2,642,768



1952-53

\$8,650,770

Supplementary Allowance :

Assistance : Up to \$10 a month plus hospital and medical services provided by the Alberta Government, under a Means Test, April 1, 1952.

Requirements : Must have resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to the date on which Old Age Assistance was granted.

WIDOWS' PENSION :

Assistance : Up to \$40 a month plus hospital and medical services provided by the Province, April 1, 1952.

Requirements : Between the ages of 60 and 64 years inclusive.

Means Test. Must have resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years immediately prior to the date of application.

Cost to Province — 1951 - 52 ----- \$280,000

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE :

Assistance : Scale of payments now in effect is :

Woman with one child, whose outside income is not in excess of \$120 per annum -----	\$ 60 per month
Woman with one child (in other cases) -----	50 per month
Woman with two children -----	70 per month
Woman with three children -----	85 per month
Woman with four children -----	95 per month
Woman with five children -----	105 per month
Woman with six children -----	115 per month
Woman with seven children -----	125 per month
Woman with eight children -----	135 per month
Woman with nine children -----	145 per month
(Any woman may earn up to \$1,200 a year without affecting the amount of the allowance to which she may be entitled.)	

These figures include a special payment made by the Province. Of the remainder, the Alberta Government pays 80 per cent and the municipality of residence pays 20 per cent. **In addition, medical and hospital services are paid solely by the Alberta Government.**

Requirements : Assistance is available to widows and other classes of women described in The Mothers' Allowance Act. Must have children under 16 years of age, or under 18 years of age if attending school and making satisfactory progress. Means Test :

Cost to Province — 1951 - 52 ----- \$998,000

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCE :

Assistance : Up to \$40 a month. The Province bears 25 per cent and the Government of Canada bears 75 per cent. Full cost of administration is paid by the Alberta Government. In addition, a Supplementary Allowance up to \$10 a month is paid solely by the Province, under a Means Test. Recipients of Supplementary Allowances also qualify for hospital and medical services.

Requirements : Between the ages of 21 and 69 inclusive. Means Test. Resided in Canada for 10 years or its equivalent.

Cost to Province — 1951 - 52 ----- \$200,000

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES :

Services include free treatment services, public ward accommodation to include drugs, dressings, X-ray and orthopaedic treatments while in hospital. Dental services and half the cost of new dentures. Treatment by eye specialist, glasses, and special services as approved by the Director of Hospital Services.

Cost to Province — 1951 - 52 ----- \$1,500,000

Municipal Welfare

1945. The Home for Aged or Infirm Act.

Makes a grant to municipalities up to 50% of the cost for the maintenance of residents in licensed homes.

Grants made : 1945-46.....	\$ 10,745
1951-52.....	165,000

1949. The Public Welfare Assistance Act.

To assist municipalities in assuming statutory obligations to needy residents, including Child Welfare cases.

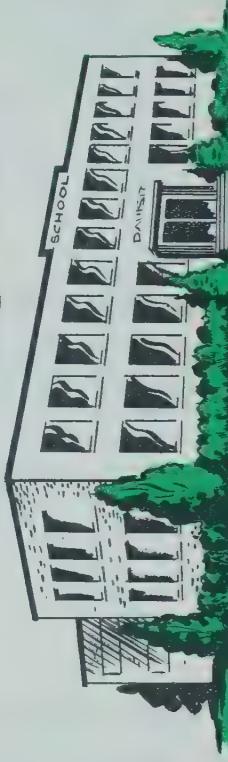
Grants equivalent to 60% of the cost to municipalities have been made :—

1949-50.....	\$ 353,583
1951-52.....	550,000

Effective 1949, all municipalities were relieved of payment of the portion of the old age and blind pensions previously borne by them. **This resulted in a saving to the municipalities of approximately \$2,309,000.**

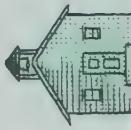
School Grants

1952



\$9,870,000

1936



1,485,432

Better Schools - more equipment

THE ALBERTA SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Province is now fully organized into school divisions. 133 town, village, and consolidated districts have entered divisions voluntarily.

1935—No school divisions. 1947—57 school divisions.
1944—50 school divisions. 1948—58 school divisions.

The number of School Superintendents in rural areas has increased from 28 to 54, providing improved supervision and administration.

School Buildings

Under The School Borrowing Assistance Act of 1950, the Province has advanced to the end of 1951 interest free loans amounting to \$1,729,000, and outright grants amounting to \$2,467,000 to assist in the provision of School Buildings.

Under 1951 legislation, school boards may borrow in part for **building purposes** from the School Lands Trust Fund. In 1951, \$1,155,000 was so loaned at 3½ %. Estimated for 1952-53, \$2,000,000.

Inspection and advisory service to school boards has been expanded.

School Grants Appropriations

University of Alberta

Year	Current Grant	Capital
1936-27	\$ 399,650	\$ 450,000
1949-50	1,287,000	1,050,000
1950-51	1,400,000	1,530,000
1951-52	1,700,000	579,500

University facilities have been expanded in Calgary.

Teacher Training

In 1945 teacher training was transferred to the University of Alberta thereby placing the preparation of teachers beside that of other professions.

Teachers' Pensions

The pension scheme now in effect is one of the best in Canada — Government contributions are as follows:

1936-37	-----	Nil
1941-42	-----	\$ 9,605
1952-53	-----	565,000

Other Aid to Education

1. Special Grade XII summer school has been operated at Red Deer to enable students to complete university matriculation.
2. Deaf and blind pupils are sent to special schools to receive specialized training. The Alberta Government pays for most of this.
3. Examination fees charged high school pupils have been reduced.
4. Bursaries are provided prospective teachers to encourage taking of training.
5. The School-Book Branch now distributes books to the value of \$600,000 annually at cost. School libraries have been greatly expanded in recent years.
6. The Institute of Technology and Art has been fully and adequately equipped and is receiving new buildings to take care of rising enrolments.
7. The number of pupils enrolled in Grade XII has been increased 50% since 1935.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS

Modern Rural Municipal Administration

3 Counties — 1 council in each county administers all local matters — School, Municipal and Hospital.

54 Enlarged Municipal Districts.

Result

Economy of administration.

More effective local government.

Efficiency in roadwork.

Continued Objective :

1. Assure responsible local governments of increased financial assistance to discharge their responsibilities without resorting to oppressive taxation.
2. To provide means of financing self-liquidating projects at very low interest rates.
3. To provide assistance whereby local governments may DECREASE TAXATION.

Cancellation of Debts

Since 1935 a total of nearly \$48,000,000 has been CANCELLED by the Alberta Government.

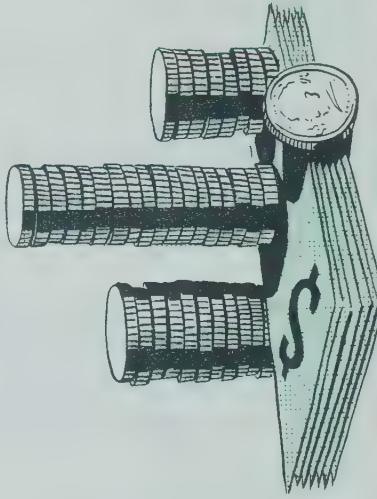
Taxes -----	\$ 8,600,000
Direct relief -----	29,000,000
Seed and Feed relief -----	10,200,000
Total -----	\$47,800,000

Foreclosures Prevented

The Alberta Government saved thousands of farms and homes to Alberta citizens. These citizens have since become prosperous, — a tribute to the soundness of the policy, which was the FIRST HOME SECURITY PROGRAM IN CANADA.

Municipal Assistance

1952-53



1945



\$26,500,000

\$3,700,000

The Alberta Government has SHARED its prosperity!

A New Deal For Alberta Municipalities

1. 50% of the gasoline tax has been made available as grants to municipalities.
2. A portion of this will be paid out for the purpose of TAX REDUCTION.
3. In addition the balance of the Fund will be distributed each year in the form of UN-CONDITIONAL GRANTS on the basis of relative assessment.
4. For school construction, 25% of capital borrowing is provided by the Province as an **outright grant**. The schools may borrow an additional 25% of their needs from the School Lands Trust Fund at 3 - 3½ %.
The Province also will guarantee the interest on the remaining 50% of capital needs the schools must borrow on the open market.
5. Capital grants to municipalities for road construction are on a 75 - 25% basis with the Provincial Government paying 75%.
6. A Fund has been established from which Municipalities can borrow money for self-liquidating projects at 2% interest, repayable over a period of 20 years.

Summary of Assistance to Municipalities

	1934-35	1952-53
1. Education :		
School Grants	\$1,391,020	\$ 9,870,000
Teachers' Retirement Fund	Nil	565,000
School Building Assistance Act		2,000,000
2. Public Health :		
Per diem Hospital Grants		1,102,000
Special Hospitalization Grants		1,504,000
Hospital Construction Grants		500,000
Grants for Health Services		58,000

3.	Public Works : Grants for road in Municipal and Improvement Districts -----	3,880,000
	Grants for Bridges -----	800,000
4.	Treasury Dept.: Grants to Municipalities in lieu of taxation on certain Government Buildings -----	30,000
	Grants under The Municipal Assistance Act	5,991,000
5.	Lands and Forest Department : Increased payments to Municipalities from grazing leases -----	200,000
	Total direct financial assistance -----	\$26,500,000

Increased Share of Welfare Paid by Province

1.	60% of Indigent Relief and Child Welfare	\$ 585,000
2.	The 10% of basic Old Age and Blind Pensions formerly paid by Municipal authorities -----	500,000
3.	Reduction of Municipality's share of the cost of Mothers' Allowance from 25% to 20% -----	50,000
4.	Cost of Hospitalization for Pensioners formerly paid by Municipal authorities	1,450,000
		\$29,085,000

This total represents approximately 40% of the total estimated provincial expenditures on Income Account for 1952-53.

Alberta Government Fire Insurance

By entering the field of Fire Insurance in competition with private companies, the Alberta Government has brought about a substantial reduction in insurance premiums.

This is a splendid example of Public Enterprise in distinction to State Monopoly, because it :

1. Does not expropriate existing businesses.
2. Leaves the people with freedom of choice.
3. Gives protection at minimum cost.

Record of Growth

	Business in force at year end.	Losses incurred (Before Reinsurance recoveries effected).	Investment Reserves.
1939 -----	\$ 1,008,342	\$ 2,500	\$ 34,553
1947 -----	101,998,505	199,220	336,885
1951 -----	112,539,600	207,061	437,891

In addition it checks the drain of money from Alberta to Insurance companies with Head Offices in the East.

PREMIUMS WRITTEN

\$3,678,613

RETAINED IN ALBERTA

\$1,818,076

Life Insurance in Alberta

Life insurance in Alberta is conducted under full government supervision of all companies licensed to do business in the Province. At the same time it is recognized that local

companies bring great advantages to those provinces in which their head offices are situated by :

1. Establishing locally controlled pools of capital.
2. Further diversifying the economy and offering wider opportunities for employment.

Life Insurance Sold

1942	\$ 157,010
1945	512,178
1947	830,354
1948	1,481,298
1949	2,327,705
1950	3,391,914
1951	4,268,287
Total insurance in force at end of	
1951	\$11,582,396

Note :—Both these Insurance companies have now been incorporated under Provincial Statute. They can sue or be sued and pay taxes and licenses like any private company.

Hail Insurance

Prior to 1936 the old Municipal Hail Insurance Board operated at a loss. Rates were added to taxes and for failure to pay a farmer could lose his land.

New legislation passed in 1938 provided that the CROP would be the security so that the farmers' land would never be forfeit.

1938 - 1951 Inclusive

No. of farmers insuring	No. of acres.	Amount of insurance.	Premium cost.
170,000	29,500,000	\$171,500,000	\$14,500,000

Payments by the Board to claimants in 1951 amounted to \$2,150,000. This was the greatest in the history of any organization writing hail insurance in the Province.

The Board's policy is to :

- (a) Make insurance available to every farmer.
- (b) Set low premium rates, with refund privileges for cash.
- (c) Give longer protection — to October 1.
- (d) Provide for refunds in years of surplus earnings.

The Reserve Fund now stands at \$1,960,000.

Savings to the Motorists

Reduction of Automobile License Fees

There has been a general reduction of car license fees in keeping with the policy of reducing taxes wherever possible. A reduction effective 1951-52 meant a saving of \$700,000 to car owners.

The Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnity Act

This Act established the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. The Act is unique as it provides for the payment of unsatisfied judgments and the re-imbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by any person as a result of injuries received through the operation of a motor vehicle driven by another person.

Such re-imbursements are made irrespective of fault and without necessity of judgment being obtained.

April, 1947, to December 31, 1951 :—	Amounts paid out.
Hospital and Medical expenses reimbursed	\$ 70,476
Unsatisfied Judgments paid	412,643
Miscellaneous Payments	117,606
	<hr/>
	\$600,726

Debt Legislation

1937. Debt Legislation was passed by the Alberta Government to protect the homes and businesses of citizens.

1. More than 50,000 citizens of the Province received assistance to adjust their debts.
2. Over 1,200 debtors given free legal Assistance in connection with foreclosure proceedings in court.

Debt Protection for Farmers

Debt Protection was provided for Farmers by The Judicature Act of 1944, while The Wartime Moratorium Act extended the protection to farmers who had a wife, husband, son or daughter in the armed services.

Debtors' Assistance Board

Despite the fact that The Debt Adjustment Act was declared ultra vires of the Province in 1942, yet through the

services of the Debtors' Assistance Board, substantial reductions have been effected by negotiation with creditors.

Total Compromise Settlements under The Debtors' Assistance Act, April 1, 1943, to December 31, 1951 :—

Amount of claim	Settled for	Reduction	No. of cases
\$2,862,597	\$1,440,814	\$1,421,782	2,722

This service still is available at Edmonton and Lethbridge.

More and Better Highways

Main and Secondary Highways

No. of Miles Asphalt -----	1,166
No. of Miles Gravel -----	3,718
Balance of Main Roads (graded) -----	236
Total Number of Miles — March 31, 1952 -----	5,120

Alberta's Appropriations for Trans-Canada Highway

1951-52 -----	\$4,000,000
1952-53 -----	5,000,000

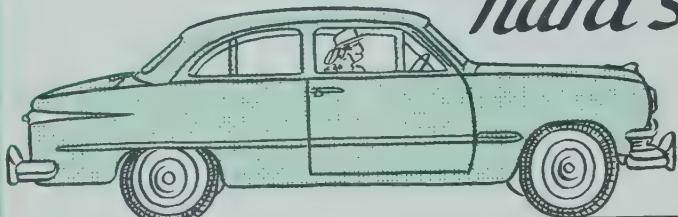
Main Highways

1936



92 miles hard surface

1951-1166 miles
hard surface



12 times as much,
and only a start!

Comparison of District and Local Road Mileages

Type.	1936	1952
Ordinary Road -----	40,000	33,982
Graded (earth) -----	19,373	30,012
Gravelled -----	Nil	15,270
Total Miles -----	59,373	79,264

Amount of Road Grants paid to Municipal Districts

1941-42 Fiscal Year -----	\$ 101,290
1948-49 Fiscal Year -----	1,200,000
1949-50 Fiscal Year -----	1,600,000
1950-51 Fiscal Year -----	2,050,000
1951-52 Fiscal Year -----	2,250,000
1952-53 Fiscal Year -----	2,300,000

Bridge Building Record

	1936	1952
Number of Steel and Concrete Bridges -----	74	242
Number of Timber Bridges -----	1,510	3,067
Total Bridges Built -----	1,584	3,309
Number of Bridges Repaired -----	-----	3,759
Number of Permanent Large Steel Culverts		
Replacing Bridges -----	-----	534
Number of Bridges in Province today -----	7,500	

Treasury Branches



\$11,925,767

\$32,030,139

DEPOSITS



\$2,618,217

\$16,852,030

SAVINGS



\$176,055,638

\$566,000,000

TOTAL TURNOVER

Government of Alberta Treasury Branches

In 1938 the Alberta Government passed an act to set up Treasury Branches to serve the people of the Province.

1951

Number of Branches and Sub-Banches	-----	59
Number of Agencies	-----	106

These provide a steadily expanding service.

Record of Growth

	1938-1943	As at Dec., 1951
Total Deposits	\$11,925,767	\$32,030,139
Total Savings	2,618,217	16,852,030
Total Turnover	176,055,638	566,000,000
Number of Accounts	36,941	57,014

Alberta Government Telephones

Number of Telephones

	Alberta Government Telephones	Others.	Total.
1942	38,664	39,335	77,999
1951	78,741	64,431	143,172

Services to the Public

Public Buildings

The Government owns 815 buildings which must be maintained and furnished. These include the Legislative Buildings, Administration Buildings and Court Houses, etc. Many other

buildings are also rented and furnished to supply space for organizations rendering humanitarian and welfare services; also police barracks.

The increase in Capital Expenditures on Public buildings are as indicated :—

1947-48	-----	\$1,521,716	1950-51	-----	\$7,435,039
1948-49	-----	3,417,237	1951-52	-----	5,000,000
1949-50	-----	5,111,968	1952-53	-----	7,544,450*

* Estimate.

From these funds many buildings have been erected. The approximate cost of some of the larger ones are as follows :—

Aberhart Memorial Sanitorium (including Nurses'		
Home, Service Building, etc.)	-----	\$3,000,000
Land Titles, Edmonton	-----	800,000
Bowden Reformatory	-----	1,000,000
Administration Building, Edmonton	-----	2,000,000
Court House, Lethbridge	-----	500,000
Fairview School of Agriculture	-----	900,000

The expenditures on University Buildings since the year 1947-48 to 1950-51 are as follows :—

1947-48	-----	\$ 578,054	1949-50	-----	\$ 996,382
1948-49	-----	1,258,632	1950-51	-----	1,104,829

From these funds expenditures have been made for the construction of the following buildings :—

Medical Building and Library.

Students' Union Building.

Teachers' Building.

Pathology Laboratory Works Buildings.

Poultry Pathology Laboratory.

Alberta's Natural Resources

No oil, mineral or timber bearing lands are **sold**. They are **leased** only for development on terms which ensure to all the people of the Province a fair share of the development.

The Alberta Government's policy of giving encouragement to INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE—co-operative as well as private—has proved beneficial in the interests of the people.

THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RISK THE TAXPAYER'S MONEY IN SPECULATIVE ENTERPRISES.

Monopoly control is prevented.

OIL

Revenue from oil production has brought about a most substantial change in the Province's income.

OIL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

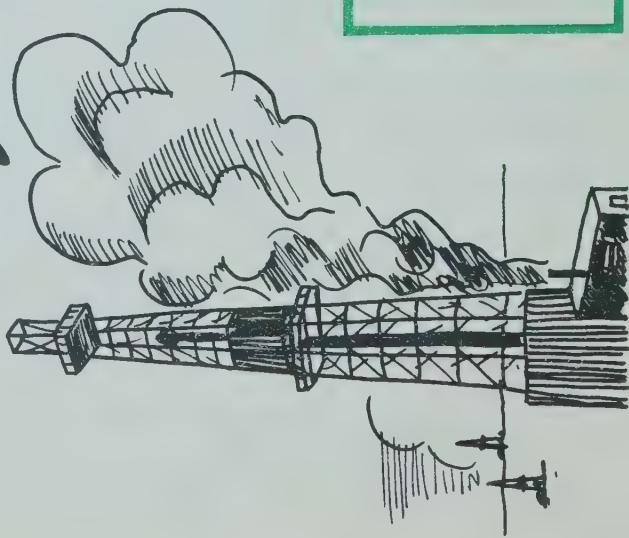
1947. At the time of the Leduc discovery there were 15 geophysical crews in the Province. There now are nearly 10 times this number.

Footage drilled is regarded as a reliable indication of exploration and development activity in the oil industry.

1947	882,358
1948	1,663,687
1949	3,212,616
1950	4,330,198
1951	5,562,665
Total footage drilled	15,651,524

*OIL brought \$36,200,000 into
the Provincial Treasury in
the fiscal year - 1951-52.*

Rentals	\$13,700,000
Royalties ..	\$10,000,000
Leases	<u>\$12,500,000</u>
	\$36,200,000



*New Highways, Bridges
and Public Buildings for the
benefit of ALL Albertans.*

Money spent by private industry in the search for and in the production of oil :

1946	-----	\$ 12,000,000
1947	-----	25,000,000
1948	-----	50,000,000
1949	-----	100,000,000
1950	-----	150,000,000
1951	-----	200,000,000

Oil and Gas Developments

The policy of the Provincial Government is designed :

1. To take all reasonable steps necessary to encourage orderly development to meet the ever increasing demand for petroleum products and to make Canada less dependent on other countries for these essential products.
2. To insist that all development is carried on according to the best known engineering practices, thereby preventing waste and assuring the greatest ultimate recovery.
3. To establish prospecting and leasing procedures designed to prevent monopoly and encourage individual enterprise. Only by the existence of wholesome rivalry where free and competitive enterprise is carried on, can we expect to get the most active development.
4. To obtain for the people of the Province as a whole, a fair share of the returns resulting from the production of oil.

5. To assure to the owner of the surface rights fair and generous treatment in determining and awarding full and proper compensation for any loss, damage and inconvenience.

6. To give each owner of oil and gas rights the opportunity of obtaining his just and equitable share of the production of the pool in which he has rights.

7. To provide for the effective utilization of the oil and gas resources of the Province having regard to the present and future needs of the people.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE

(exclusive of natural gasoline recovered)

Production	1922-1934	-----	7,700,842 barrels
	1935-1950	-----	140,510,374 barrels
	1951	-----	45,915,384 barrels

2,375 oil wells, 180 gas wells and 110 potential gas wells completed from 1946 to 1951 inclusive.

Oil wells, 2,818 as at February 15, 1952, with daily permissive production of 245,000 barrels.

Gas wells — 331 capable of production.

Since 1948, Alberta's oil production has increased to a point where the Province is now supplying the three prairie provinces with their total requirements of crude oil; and in addition is exporting sufficient to supply approximately one-third of Ontario's requirements.

OIL INDUSTRY CONSTRUCTION

1947. Oil Pipe Line from Leduc field to Nisku.

1948. Oil Pipe Line from Nisku to Edmonton.
First Edmonton oil refinery opened.

1950. Oil Pipe Line from Redwater to Edmonton and 1,150-mile line from Edmonton to Superior, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Gas gathering system in Leduc field completed and processing plant opened at Devon to recover liquid petroleum gases from natural gas produced with oil in Leduc field.

1951. Two oil refineries completed at Edmonton. Two pipe lines constructed. Joseph Lake to Edmonton, and Wizard Lake to Edmonton. Gas processing plant erected at Jumping Pound. Gas Line from Jumping Pound to Calgary.

OIL REFINING CAPACITY

No. of refineries in Alberta	Capacity
11	60,000 barrels per day

How Albertans Benefit

Prior to 1941 — maximum royalty from oil production on Crown Lands was 10%. After 1941 — Royalty increased and placed on graduated scale with a maximum of 15% and a minimum of 5% dependent on average daily production with the option to the operator of paying 12½% of gross production until 1951. After June 1st, 1951, royalty was placed on a sliding scale with a maximum of 16 2/3% and minimum of 5% dependent on the production of the well each month. Average royalty rate for latter half of 1951 was 14.1%.

REVENUE FROM OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

	Rentals.	Royalties.	Sale of Leases.
1935-36 -----	\$ 115,543	\$ 117,468	-----
1947-48 -----	707,500	765,182	-----
1948-49 -----	2,150,560	1,619,276	\$ 8,720,507
1949-50 -----	5,741,111	3,368,918	23,180,998
1950-51 -----	9,034,896	4,760,569	28,008,052
1951-52 -----	13,700,000	10,000,000	12,500,000
*1952-53 -----	12,500,000	10,300,000	12,000,000

* Estimate.

**Total Revenue from 1947 including estimate for
this year ----- \$159,057,569**

A mineral tax is imposed on all minerals held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and other companies and also private owners. All such minerals were granted by the Federal Government during its administration of the natural resources.

Where minerals are in a producing area, they are assessed and taxed and the tax is in addition to the acreage tax.

COAL

The trend of the Alberta coal industry toward the manufacture of "briquettes" indicates the possibility of increased markets for the Province's 47 billion ton coal reserves. Presently mined — 8,000,000 tons per year, nearly one-half of Canada's production of 19 million tons.

LUMBER

Alberta forests produce logs, pulpwood, railway ties, posts, pilings, mining timbers and pit props. The lumber output in 1951 was 419,364,344 board feet valued at \$25,161,840.

Salt, clay, cement and lime are other important resources.

Lands For War Veterans

Over 70,000 acres have been cleared, broken, and ready for settlement of veterans under the following terms:

1. Twenty-year lease is granted.
2. Land is tax free during the term of the lease, the department paying the taxing authority from crop shares.
3. One-fourth share of the crop is payable for ten years, or for a shorter period, provided the crop shares paid equal the cost of clearing and breaking.

OR

Veterans may apply for unimproved lands under the regular land settlement policies.

A settler has these guarantees :

- (a) Possess the land under lease.
- (b) Government soil survey assures the land is fit for agricultural use.
- (c) Located within reasonable reach of school, medical and other facilities.

- (d) Pays no rent or taxes for the first three years.
- (e) On the fourth year and thereafter, pays only $\frac{1}{8}$ of the crop required to be sown by the lease. Up to a maximum of 5 bushels per acre no crop share is payable in years when the average yield of crop does not meet the cost of production.
- (f) No arrears of rent or taxes can accumulate because of poor crops.
- (g) Option to purchase outright for nominal sum at any time after completing the required duties in each of five years.
- (h) The purchase price is reduced by one-fifth each year until the end of the tenth year, when the lessee is given free title to the land.

These debt-free terms enable the settler to become properly established before investing too much capital in land or incurring a heavy mortgage debt. He also obtains the full benefit of the improvements and development work he performs.

Grazing Rental Policy

Alberta was the first Province to inaugurate a grazing rental and tax policy based upon a formula which takes into account the productivity or carrying capacity of the land, and the average price of all grades of cattle. This policy ensures that the stockman pays a grazing **rental** in accordance with the **productivity of the land and the price of cattle**.

Protection of Forests

The Alberta Government has outlined a comprehensive program for the protection of forests and has taken definite action in this regard.

Extensive areas have been set aside as permanent forested areas, in which no settlement will be permitted, and in which those engaged in lumbering operations will be required to follow a program of selective cutting and conservation. Restriction of settlement in the forested areas will not prevent development.

Negotiations carried out with the Federal Government resulted in a conservation program for the entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Protection of this vast area is carried out by a special board.

The foremost objective is to stabilize and amplify the water supply for all the rivers watering the prairie plains.

Experimental and research work is co-ordinated with the methods of the practical operator to learn the best logging practices. This will provide a supply of timber annually for the Province's growing lumber industry, and with reforestation practices will ensure a perpetual source of supply.

An inventory of Alberta's forests started in 1949 and already 70,000 square miles have been photographed. Base maps and forest inventory maps are being prepared from these photographs. A Forest Surveys Branch with a forest engineer in charge has been set up to handle the inventory and aerial photography in forest areas.

Miles of roads, trails and telephone lines have been built in areas formerly inaccessible for fire-fighting. Additional lookout towers and the installation of two-way radio facilities have furthered the safe-guarding of this valuable natural resource — the forests of Alberta.

ALBERTA PHOTOGRAPHED

In the building of roads, exploring for oil, prospecting for ore, or for the extraction of lumber, aerial photographs are invaluable to the oilman, the lumberman, the surveyor, or the engineer. Since the inception of the aerial photographic survey of the Province by the Department of Lands and Forests, 120,000 photographs now are available.

Alberta is the first Province to photograph aerially an entire Province. The saving in time, money, and energy, of such a project will be a major factor in promoting and expanding the resources of this Province.

GAME AND FURS

The Government has amended and improved the regulations dealing with game and fur, these changes having a far-reaching effect of conserving and increasing our supply of wild-life, improving the standard of living of the trappers, and stabilizing the fur trade as a whole.

Trap-lines have been stabilized, beavers transferred from farm lands to northern areas and trap-lines, and a pheasant-raising station established. **Fur taxes have been drastically reduced and in some cases eliminated.**

Fur production for 1951 valued at — \$5,280,952.

Fisheries

Progress since 1935: Provisions for a royalty on commercially caught fish to ensure to the people of the Province a fair share of this natural resource.

Licensing of fish buyers and fish packing plants. Regulations established in respect to the packing, handling, processing and storage of commercial fish. Inspection of fish to maintain a high quality marketable product.

Value of fish production for 1951 — \$862,000.

Biological and limnological surveys of lakes and streams.

Establishment and operation by the Province of four trout-rearing stations and one trout hatchery.

Provincial Parks

The provincial Parks are administered by a Board consisting of members of the Department of Lands and Forests in accordance with The Provincial Parks Act.

There are some thirty-five parks in Alberta, mostly of a local nature and set aside as picnic grounds and areas of recreation for people who cannot get away for more than a day or two at a time.

Special Services

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES BRANCH

Organized for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of separate boards of independent citizens formed to promote interest in the Drama, Musical activities, Library facilities, Arts and Handicrafts.

RENTAL CONTROL

When the Federal Government vacated the field of rent control, the Alberta Government set up a provincial Rental Control Board, May, 1951.

The Board has the power to settle rental disputes either by arranging an agreement between tenant and landlord, or exercising its power of arbitration.

TOURIST PROMOTION

The Alberta Tourist industry has developed since 1938. In 1947 camps and cabins were brought under government inspection and license.

Year	Cars (To National Parks and Reserves)	Visitors		Visitors Spent
		Licensed Tourist Camps and Cabins		
1938	141,320	382,576	Nil	\$ 3,572,355
1947	216,428	591,322	83	13,583,020
1949	276,118	998,690	850	23,200,567
1950	309,259	1,091,615	1,423	26,189,678
1951	322,642	1,131,271	—	28,179,998

Industrial Development

One of the basic policies of the Alberta Government has been the promotion of industry so as to utilize more fully the rich resources of the Province. This provides stability and permanence of occupation for Alberta's citizens.

Within the past few years the potential mineral wealth of the Province has been developed rapidly under this policy.

To round out the picture, the Government provides an opportunity through The Industrial Corporation Act for Alberta people to invest money in the development of their Province.

To date 33 Industrial loans totalling \$4,116,600 have been made under this Act.

New industries established or under construction in Alberta from 1947-1951, represent a capital investment of \$193,433,980. **Investment in Oil discovery is not included.**

During 1951 there were 15 new manufacturing industries established in the Province. These will manufacture such products as chemicals, rayon, plastics, caustic soda, petroleum products, storage batteries, clay, cement and sulphur.

During 1951, 750 Alberta companies, representing an authorized capital of \$176,572,000 were incorporated, and 211 extra provincial companies were registered last year.

Gross Production in Alberta

	Agricultural	Manufacturing	Minerals Forestry, etc.
1934	\$151,404,000	\$ 69,389,118	\$ 34,756,589
1946	422,089,000	257,031,867	70,879,133
1947	475,877,000	265,000,000	76,000,000
1948	575,308,000	350,000,000	103,427,714
1949	490,177,000	400,000,000	125,064,951
1950	571,691,000	389,200,000	147,648,437
1951	758,844,000	421,750,000	183,827,647

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

IMPROVED 1952

Workmen's Compensation Legislation revised in line with the recommendations of a Special Committee of the Legislature. The waiting period is eliminated and payments commence next day, while the percentage basis for computing compensation is increased from 66 2/3% to 75%. The allowance for dependent children has been raised from \$15 to \$25 per month with the allowance, for all widows raised to \$50 a month. The burial allowance is raised to \$200 and the "wage ceiling" for compensation has been raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000. In future no class will be charged with contributions to the silicosis reserve unless that class has experienced silicosis as an industrial disease.

An increase is made in the minimum compensation from \$15 to \$25 per week, or if earnings less than this, then to the actual amount of such earnings.

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